

Where do anthropologists believe is the birthplace of humankind? When?

- Great Rift Valley in East Africa
- Sometime between 400,000 and 200,000 years ago

What is the Neolithic Revolution? What was the result? (what did it lead to?)

- People began to change from hunters and gatherers to producers of food.
- Introduced agriculture, permanent settlements, and new social classes

When did the first civilizations emerge?

- Sometime between 5,000 and 6,000 years ago (3,500 B.C.)

Where did the first civilizations emerge? Why?

- river valleys
- mild climate; water used for transportation, drinking, cooking; fertile soil for agriculture

Name the river valleys where the first civilizations emerged and the names of the civilizations:

- Tigris and Euphrates Rivers - Mesopotamia
- Nile River - Ancient Egypt
- Indus River – Indus Civilization
- Huang He (Yellow River) – Shang Dynasty

What are characteristics of civilization?(48)

- Writing
- Use of science and technology
- Live in cities
- Complex social institutions
- Culture (language, art, music, etc.)

Describe the social structures that emerged in civilizations. What roles did women play?

- Social and political changes emerged- Introduction of agriculture and permanent settlements led to beginning of two new social classes: warriors and priests. This was due to the need for defense of settlements and their food supplies as well as religious rituals conducted to promote good harvest and protection for settlement.
- Roles of women that developed mainly included girls staying at home with their moms, where they learned cooking and housekeeping skills. Women were responsible for raising the children and crushing grain. There were enormous variations in the rights enjoyed by women based on social class. Wealthier women could go to marketplaces and buy goods, handle legal matters in husband's absence, own property, engage in business for themselves, and even obtain divorces. Women of royalty/ruler enjoyed even high status privileges.

Mesopotamia

Location: **Between Tigris and Euphrates Rivers (Present-day Iraq)**. Residents learned how to control the flooding of the rivers for making the settlement successful.

Government: **City-States under Theocracy (governed by religious leaders)**

Buildings/temples: **Ziggurats (stepped pyramid temples)**

Legal System (law code): **Hammurabi's Code- earliest written law code aimed to ensure justice and protect the weak**



Identify the location of the following civilizations on the map above:

- **Egypt - 1**
- **Mesopotamia - 2**
- **Indus - 3**
- **China - 4**

Unit 2 Classical Age

What geographic feature separated the Ancient Greek city states? (64) **Mountains and the sea**

Define democracy- **"Rule of the People"**. Ordinary citizens participate in gov't, either directly or by elected representatives.

Which city-state introduced Democracy? **Athens**

How were goods and ideas spread throughout the classical era? (What Trade Route) **Silk Road**

What factors led to the downfall of the Roman Empire? (SPICE chart)

- A. (S) Split (into eastern and western)
- B. (P) Political Weakness
- C. (I) Invasions
- D. (C) Christianity
- E. (E) Economic Problems

Name two goods traded on the Silk Road? What religion spread into China and Japan?

- Any three of these: silk, iron, bronze, gold, linen cloth, glass, ivory, animal hides, horses, and cattle.
- Buddhism

Describe the roles of woman in Roman Civilization.

- Women were responsible for household chores. In childhood, women obeyed her father; in adulthood, she obeyed her husband. Women were not allowed to hold office, but it was acceptable for men to seek their wife's advice in private. Women could own property and make wills. Among the lower classes, many women worked outside the home.

Describe the role of woman in Han China.

- Families prepared their daughters to serve their future husbands. Wealthy women were generally well-treated and influential. Under Confucian teachings, women were subordinate to men. In childhood, women obeyed her father; in adulthood, she obeyed her husband; and in old age, she obeyed her son.

Which Civilization's law code adopted the idea "innocent until proven guilty"? (Pg 70) **Roman Empire**

Which civilizations did the Silk Road connect? **China, India, Persia, and Roman Empire**

What classical civilization were Plato and Socrates from? **Ancient Greece**

How did the ideas of Greek Philosophers challenge the traditional mindset of society?

- They believed that human reason was powerful enough to understand the world and solve its problems. They also challenged the ideas of what "goodness", "morality", and "justice" really mean.

Which civilization invented water proof concrete and the use of arches? **Roman Empire**

What was the law code for the Roman Republic? **The Twelve Tables**

What world religion believes earthly desires cause human suffering? (84) **Buddhism**

Government

	<u>Monarchy</u>	<u>Theocracy</u>	<u>Oligarchy</u>	<u>Republic</u>	<u>Democracy</u>
Definition:	System of gov't in which political power is inherited (i.e. a King, Queen, Sultan, Emperor)	System of gov't ruled by religious leaders	System of gov't ruled by a powerful few	System of gov't run by representatives	Ordinary citizens participate in gov't, either directly or indirectly
Example:	Ancient Egypt	Mesopotamia City-States	Holland during emergence of global trade	Early Rome	Greek City-States

Unit 3

What were the achievements of the Muslim world? (126)

- Mathematics, Arts and Crafts (textiles, leather works, rugs), Medicine, and Architecture (mosaics, calligraphy, and geometric designs)

At this time, were the Europeans or Muslims more advanced? Why? Muslims because they were inspired by the cultural achievements of the Greeks, Persians, Romans, Jews, and Byzantines. They couldn't help but be influenced by all these civilizations because they controlled a vast trading area and interacted with most groups of the known world at that time.

List three achievements of the Tang/Song Dynasties.

- Technology (Block printing, crossbow, gunpowder, abacus)
- Compass
- Art (porcelains and silk paper paintings)

What modern day country was the Tang Dynasty located? China

How did the Catholic Church unite Europe during the middle Ages? (Jarrett book 112)

The Catholic Church was the single most powerful organization in Europe at that time. The Pope (head of the church) was regarded as the successor of St. Peter, leader of the apostles after the death of Jesus. The Catholic Church controlled enormous amounts of land throughout Europe, gained wealth through tithes, and was the center of learning.

What was feudalism? Kings offered nobles a grant of land (feud or fief) in exchange for loyalty and service. This system provided protection from violence and access to basic economic needs during the breakdown of central governments and order.

Describe gothic architecture. **Architecture featuring pointed arches, high spires, and beautiful stained glass windows.**

Unit 4

What was the Renaissance? (163) **Meaning "rebirth". Began when a new interest in learning about the classical civilizations of Greece and Rome developed in the city-states of Italy in the 1400's. This led to a period of great intellectual and artistic creativity. Often considered one of the great turning points in the history of Western civilization.**

Where did the Renaissance occur? (Continent) **Europe**

What were the effects of the slave trade? (pg. 191) **Encouraged African Tribal Warfare, disrupted African cultural stability, and increased cultural diffusion.**

What was Europe's Commercial Revolution? (Pg. 198) **Marked an important step in the transition of Europe from the local economies of the Middle Ages to the formation of a truly global economy. Contained the aspects of global trade, mercantilism, and the emergence of free enterprise.**

What was the Scientific Revolution? How did it challenge the power of the church?

During the Renaissance, secularism increased as people began to show greater interest in this world than "afterlife" due to weakening of the Church in Europe. As a result, people used observation and experience to explain the world, rather than simply relying on traditional Church teachings. This spirit of inquiry led to important discoveries in science.

What invention was made during the Renaissance that demanded books to be written in the vernacular? (167)
Block printing

What was the Protestant Reformation? (169) **Challenge of the widespread corruption within the Catholic Church, including challenging the Pope's authority.**

Who started the Reformation? **Martin Luther**

Where were the Aztec located? Years of civilization? **The Valley of Mexico. 1200 -1521.**

What were the major contributions of the Aztec? **They built huge cities with large palaces, temples, and pyramids. Developed aqueduct systems transporting spring water to cities. Developed causeway system linking mainland with island city (Tenochtitlan) in Lake Texcoco. Developed floating islands to grow food. Astronomy and mathematics used in engineering.**

Where was the Ming Dynasty located? (148) **Eastern China, as well as parts of Mongolia, Korea, Burma, and Vietnam.**

What were the years of the Ming Dynasty? **1368-1644**

What contributions are linked to the Ming Dynasty? **Naval expeditions/trade through SE Asia, India, and S. America. Ship building (Chinese ships 6X as long European ships).**

Who was Zheng He? What did the Ming Dynasty export on a global scale?

- **Chinese sailor who conducted extensive maritime trade and voyages (in the Indian Ocean)**
- **Silk and porcelain**

Unit 5

What were the ideas of these Enlightenment thinkers:

Montesquieu – **Encouraged development of a System of checks and balances later placed in US Constitution.**

John Lock – **Individuals are free in the “state of nature.” Main purpose of government is to protect life, liberty, and property.**

Adam Smith – **Described capitalism in “Wealth of Nations.” Argued that government should follow a laissez-faire or “hands off” policy toward economy.**

Rousseau – **Government should express “general will” of the people. Wrote “Social Contract” that helped inspire democratic ideas of French Revolution.**

Beccaria – **Condemned torture and death penalty as well as promoted criminal justice.**

Who created the heliocentric model? **Nicolas Copernicus.**

Define popular sovereignty? **Consent of the people.**

The Declaration of Independence was written by whom? **Thomas Jefferson**

How did the Enlightenment challenge the existing authority (government and culture) - **Equality for all, freedom of speech/thought, government was for the people and by the people.**

What countries did Simon Bolivar help liberate from Spain? **Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru**

Who was Queen Elizabeth I? (1533-1603) **English monarch that maintained a moderate form of Protestantism and defended England from attacks by Catholic Spain. She used her power to show strength but gained loyalty and affection of her subjects.**

What did she do that was significant for English history? **She shared the power to rule with Parliament.**

Unit 6

Describe the Free Enterprise System. What was an effect of Free Enterprise? **AKA Capitalism where business owners risk their capital (money) in a business in order to make profits. The Financial Revolution where businesses, governments and banks developed new ways of raising, spending, and lending money.**

Describe the innovations of the Industrial Revolution, and what impact they had.

Mass production – **Large-scale production of identical goods. Goods were made in factories instead of at home.**

The spinning jenny – **Used a single wheel to control several spindles at a time. This allowed many threads to be spun at once making larger quantities of thread to be made quickly and inexpensively.**

The steam engine – **James Watt's improved steam engine with separate chambers for the steam to get hot and cool down. Made steam power available for mechanical purposes. It allowed factory construction to be placed anywhere since they were no longer dependent on water power to run machines.**

Working conditions – **Early factories had unsafe and unpleasant conditions. Work hours were long, and workers received barely enough pay to live on. Children were used to crawl in and clear the machines, which was very dangerous. In hard times, factory workers lost their jobs and were left to beg, steal, get local poor relief, or die of starvation.**

Urbanization- **Fewer workers were needed on farms due to improvements in agriculture. With the shift of work to factories, large numbers of workers moved from their farms and homes in the countryside to cities.**

Population growth- **The migration from rural communities to cities marked one of the largest population shifts in history. Cities became overcrowded and highly unsanitary. Factory smoke greatly polluted the air. Local governments were often unable to cope with the needs of large numbers of workers.**

Middle class- **Capitalists composed of merchants, landowners, and bankers emerged during the Industrial Revolution. These people helped to develop the free enterprise system (known as capitalism).**

Social reforms- **The misery of the working class and the injustices of capitalism began to disturb the conscience of the new middle class. They also feared working class violence. This led Parliament of Great Britain to ban women and children from working in the mines, limiting working hours to ten hours, and bringing about safer working conditions. Poor law reform established working houses for the unemployed.**

What raw materials were necessary to operate steam engines? **Iron, coal, water, steel, wood**

How did the effects of the Industrial Revolution lead to imperialism? **New technological developments in transportation, communication, medicine, and the military made it easier to establish settlements in the harsh environments of the interiors of Africa and Asia.**

What ideas motivated imperialism?

Social Darwinism- **Theory that some societies were more successful because their cultures were superior.**

White Man's Burden- **Rudyard Kipling's idea about "the duty" of Europeans to spread their culture to areas of Africa and Asia.**

Economic motives- **European industries needed raw materials to keep their factories busy. So, industrialists sought new markets in which to sell their manufactured goods.**

What were some positive effects and negative effects of imperialism in Africa?

Positive –

- **European medicine and improved nutrition increased the life-span of African, leading to a population explosion.**
- **Europeans introduced modern transportation and communications such as telegraph, railroads, and telephones.**
- **A small minority of Africans received improved education and greater economic opportunities. Some served as administrators or in the army.**

Negative-

- **European domination led to an erosion of traditional African values and destroyed many existing social relationships.**
- **African people were treated as inferior to Europeans. Native people were forced to work long hours for low pay under horrible conditions.**
- **Europeans divided Africa artificially, ignoring tribal, ethnic, and cultural boundaries. This led to continuing tribal conflicts in many African nations.**

Who was Marie Curie? **A Polish-born scientist who studied radioactivity. She became the first woman to win a Nobel Prize for discovery of radium.**

Describe Trench Warfare? **Both sides dug ditches to create fortified positions. These trenches were separated by fields of barbed wire and landmines known as "no man's land". Anyone who climbed out of trench faced instant death from enemy machine gun fire. Soldiers spent years in these trenches, facing shelling from artillery fire for hours each day. Since neither side could advance, fighting lines became stationary.**

After WWII, what country was divided into two parts? **Germany**

What event brought the United States into WWII? **Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in Hawaii**

Vietnam and Korea were proxy wars of what bigger conflict? **The Cold War**

McDonalds exists all over the world. The ability to eat at McDonalds in Texas, China, and Germany is a result of what?

Globalization

Define perestroika and glasnost.

- **Perestroika - Program of economic reform, or "restructuring," hoping to move away from central planning and encourage more individual initiative in Soviet economy.**
- **Glasnost – Introduced a greater "openness" to Soviet society. Restrictions on speech and press were lifted. Dissidents were released from prison and soviet citizens were allowed to elect their own representatives.**

What was the intention of these policies? **Mikhail Gorbachev, Soviet Union Leader from 1985-1991, wanted to preserve Communism, but seek reform of old/outdated policies.**

What is the goal of the United Nations? (311) **Maintain peace in the world while encouraging friendship and cooperation.**